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[29-6]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1916.

[779]

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1916.

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The alterations this year are unusually heavy
owing to changes incidental to the War.

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A warranted cure for all
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charges from the Urinary
Organs in either sex. These
famous Pills also cure Gravel,
Pains in the Back and all
Kidney Disorders. Free from
mercury. Forty years' suc-
cess. Sold by all Chemists
and Storekeepers throughout
the world.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 12th June—

Whit Monday.

Bank Holiday.

Tuesday, 13th June—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public
Works Dept.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HISTORY OF THE FIRM.

The 31st annual ordinary general meeting of the Company (since its registration) was held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon yesterday, Mr. Henry Humphreys (Chairman) presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Dr. J. W. Noble (Consulting Committee), Messrs. D. E. Clark, C. B. Buyers, F. W. Stapleton, J. Spittles, and W. P. Muskett, with the Secretary (Mr. J. A. Tarrant).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—I propose with your approval to follow the usual custom and take the Report and Statement of Accounts and Auditors' Report as read. This is the 75th anniversary of our existence, our Diamond Jubilee, as it were. It is therefore a source of gratification to me, on such an occasion, to be able to lay before you what I consider, and what I trust you will all consider, a favourable balance sheet. Before referring to the figures, a short history of the Company might be of interest not only to shareholders but the Colony generally. This business was started in 1841 by a naval surgeon in a makeshift at Possession Point under the name of the Hongkong Dispensary. Then, as its name implied, it was solely a dispensary, and concerned almost entirely with supplying the medical necessities of the soldiers and sailors stationed out here. Two or three years later, it removed to permanent quarters at 40, Queen's Road Central. The earliest letter we possess is dated 30th November, 1845, and is signed by Dr. J. H. Young. In this letter, he advises the retention of the "old name," Hongkong Dispensary. Dr. Young left in 1850 and several others in turn carried on the business until the arrival of A. S. Watson in 1855, who gave the business the name it is now generally known by. On October 18th, 1859, the business was burnt to the ground and temporary quarters were obtained elsewhere, pending the rebuilding of the destroyed premises. The new building, which was put up is still in existence, and was occupied by us until 1904, when we removed to Alexandra Buildings. In 1868, Mr. Bell was the owner of the business, and in that year he was joined by Mr. J. D. Humphreys. The latter in 1874 became sole proprietor. The business gradually ceased to be purely a local dispensary. An aerated water department, Chinese department, and wine department were added, small at first, but gradually expanding to the big proportions they held in the Company's affairs to-day. Branches were started at all the important Treaty ports and in Manila. These brought into life the Hongkong warehouse and laboratory, which, started at first solely for the purpose of keeping branches supplied, have developed a not inconsiderable wholesale and manufacturing business in Hongkong. In 1891 our Jubilee, being coincident with that of the Colony, was celebrated with illuminations on an extensive scale. During the twenty-eight years that I have been connected with the business it has had its ups and downs like almost every other business. There have from time to time been radically changed conditions to contend with, but notwithstanding such the period in question has on the whole been one of steady progress and expansion. Several branches which continually lost money have been closed, yet nevertheless the volume of our business now is larger than ever, and what is even more important, our financial status has never before stood as high as it does to-day. So much for the Company's history. I will not refer to the proposed payment of \$5,000 to the Staff Provident Fund. This Fund was instituted three years ago. The object of the Fund was to enable men who had grown old in the Company's service to have enough to live on in their old age, and to provide some support for the widows and children of deceased employees. The number of our European staff is so large in proportion to our capital and resources that to give them all pensions on retirement would have created a financial burden which this Company could not bear. The Provident Fund was therefore started, and whilst being of great benefit to the new hands, it would not substantially help those who had already got grey in our employ unless it could be supplemented in some way. With the cordial approval of your Consulting Committee, I therefore propose that, as we have had a good year, to allocate \$5,000 to this Fund, which sum will be apportioned to members of the Fund *pro rata* to length of service irrespective of rank, that is to say, a man with twenty years' service will have twenty times as much allotted to his Provident Fund account as a man with one year's service. As regards the accounts, I have very little to say; they will bear the closest scrutiny. It will doubtless not escape your notice that stocks are \$39,848 less and liabilities in London, Hongkong and elsewhere \$28,297 less than last year: results which are satisfactory, inasmuch as they indicate that the profits made are not book profits, and that we have not only been able to pay our dividend but substantially to reduce our debts. The loss on subsidiary and silver coins for the year under review was \$10,176.85, as against \$25,070.33 in 1914, and \$18,533.52 in 1913. I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and when same has been seconded, I shall

(Continued on next Column.)

PORTUGUESE AFFAIR AT
SHANGHAI.PORTUGUESE CONSUL-GENERAL
LEAVING.

According to the *China Press*, Senhor G. Barjona, the Portuguese Consul-General, who has had considerable trouble with his national recently, is leaving Shanghai. This announcement was made officially by Mr. M. de Nascimento, secretary of the Portuguese Legation at Peking, who has come to Shanghai to take over the office of the Consul-General. Mr. de Nascimento is at the Astor House Hotel. He was asked whether the quarrel between Mr. Barjona and a faction of the local Portuguese had anything to do with the departure. "I can't answer that," was the reply. "We understand that Mr. Barjona is going home to Europe on leave. He has never asked for home leave before and from the time he has been here he should be entitled to over 6 months."

"Will he come back?"
"Ah!" said he.

And that is as far as he would go on that subject. He declared that Mr. Barjona would leave early in June and that he would assume the duties of the Consul-General. An office will be established down town where it will be more accessible than the old office in the Bubbling Well district.

Local Portuguese declare that it is very likely that Mr. Barjona will not return. Strength is given to this report by the fact that he recently advertised for sale the entire contents of his house at No. 1, Love Lane.

The last occurrence in the long-standing feud between certain of the Portuguese and Mr. Barjona came several weeks ago when 10 prominent men were sentenced by the Consul-General in connection with a pamphlet attack that had been made on him. This trial was said by attorneys who were among the accused to have been most remarkable as they were sentenced summarily and were not given a chance to defend themselves, the sentence being imposed on the strength of a special act. The Portuguese Minister came to Shanghai to look into the trouble, but he has since returned to Peking.

Great excitement was caused among Far Eastern Portuguese by the ten sentences and the fight was carried to the capital. The matter was brought up in the Senate at Lisbon. From official sources some interesting things have been learned concerning events leading up to the arrests and trials here.

The following is taken from the minutes of the session of the Portuguese Senate on March 27th:—

Senator Antonio Arez sends to the Presidency the following Petition: I request that through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs I be supplied with copies of the correspondence exchanged with the Portuguese Minister in Peking relating to the facts which took place in Shanghai recently between Mr. Constancio Jose da Silva, lawyer and journalist, and the employees of the Portuguese Consulate in that city.

Dated, Lisbon, March 27th, 1916.
(Signed) ANTONIO AREZ.

(Forwarded to the Secretary.)
The speaker said he wished to follow very closely the events at issue in Shanghai, between Mr. Constancio da Silva, a Portuguese at heart, a distinguished lawyer, an old chum of the Tribunal de Contas in Macao, whom he is proud to say he counts among his friends, and the employees of the Portuguese Consulate. He regrets that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is not present as he wishes to ask him to give his utmost attention to the present case, as the orator is convinced that Mr. Constancio da Silva proceeded very correctly, as befits a thorough gentleman and a devoted republican.

(Antonio Arez, former Chief Justice in the Supreme Court in Macao, at present Judge of the High Court in Lisbon.)

OUR MOTHERLAND.

O'er all the world where Britons roam,
North, South, East, West, far reaching,
They hear a summons calling home,
The old faith ever teaching—
"One Race, one Blood"—and from
one heart—
One voice to Heaven ascending,
They cry, "We come, though worlds apart,
Our Motherland defending!"

Like children at our Mother's knee—
Sons of the Past which crowned her—
Though Death may lurk in air and sea,
Proudly we press around her,
As when she told the tales of old—
The fame our fathers brought her,
And cried, "What shall the Future hold,
O sons beyond the water!"

What they have dared, we too shall dare,
Whilst patient hope discerneth
The dawning of a morrow, where
No lust of battle burneth,
But love of these and liberty,
And love of man, O Mother,
Shall closer knit thy sons to thee,
And brother nearer brother!

Unconquered still, then "Rule the Wave!"
O'er tyrannical victors,
Thy sons shall pluck new laurels brave
And tell the story glorious
Of those who gave their all to save
Our land for one another,
And falling, found a hero's grave,
For love of thee, O Mother.

E.M.

be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to ask before putting the motion to the meeting.

There were no questions, and the motion was unanimously passed.

Messrs. F. Mayland and C. Bernard Brown were re-appointed auditors, at a remuneration of \$340 each, on the motion of Mr. Clark, seconded by Mr. Spittles.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants are ready, and might be obtained on application.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 9th June, 1916, state:—

There has been more activity in the local share market during the past week, and prices in many instances have advanced, the improvement being most pronounced in the speculative group (Douglases, Docks and Sugars), which, as we pointed out in our report of the 1st instant, have recently been unduly depressed. There would also appear to be a better feeling in the Shanghai market, for which there is a very fair demand for Cottons and Docks at enhanced rates. Raubers have been neglected during the interval, and close without any special feature for report. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 31½d. for ready delivery, Sterling T.T. at 2½, Shanghai T.T. at 7½, and Singapore T.T. at 8½. The Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai now stands at 7½.

BANKS.—Have been placed at \$750 and close with probable buyers at that figure.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Have been a quiet market and except for some sales of Unions at \$910, there are no transactions to report. Prices close nominal at \$910 for Unions, \$400 for Cantons, Tis. \$275 for North China, and Yangtzes at \$180 with exchange at 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Sales of Hongkong Fires have been made at \$375, at which they close nominal, with China Fires at \$156, also nominal.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been done at \$129½ and \$130 for cash, and more than corresponding rates for July and August, and close with cash buyers at \$130. Indo-Chinas have been done at \$117½ and \$118½, and close with buyers for cash at \$117½. Steamboats have been sold at \$22, and close at this price, nominal. No business is reported in Star Ferries and price is \$35 ex div. nominal.

OLS.—Shells, after business at 96½, close steady at this figure. Langkats close with buyers at Tis. 27, after sales at Tis. 26½ and Tis. 26½. Ural Caspians have come to business at 31/6, but there are now buyers at 32½.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been a very strong market, and after sales from \$108 up to \$118, close with buyers at the latter figure for cash and \$116 for July. Luzons, with no business reported, have a nominal quotation of \$28.

MINING.—Kailans are unaltered, with buyers at 27½, but no shares forthcoming. Raubers are on offer at \$2.90. Tronohs are nominal at 42/6, which is the London quotation.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks show a further improvement, with sales up to \$110 and further buyers at this rate for cash, and corresponding rates for forward delivery. Kowloon Wharves have been sold up to \$82, and close with probable buyers at \$81. Shanghai Docks close stronger with buyers at Tis. 76, after sales at Tis. 74½. Hongkong Wharves at Tis. 61 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are firmer with buyers at \$101, and no shares offering at the rate. Central Estates are on offer at \$98. Hongkong Hotels can be had at \$112. West Points are nominal at \$86, and Humphreys close with sellers at \$7.

COTTON MILLS.—This market shows an improvement and at the close there are buyers of Shanghai Cottons at Tis. 88, Kwos at Tis. 130, and Kung Yiks at Tis. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have been done at \$84, and more shares could be placed at the price. China Lights are wanted at \$4.50, after sales at that figure. Dairy Farms have been done at \$34½. Caments close with buyers at \$9.30, with sales reported between \$9.25 and \$9.50. Hongkong Ropes are wanted at \$32. Tramways have been done at \$6.30, and close at this rate, nominal. Watsons are on offer at \$7.50. Electrics have been placed at \$45, at which they close nominal.

Memo—Next Settlement Day, June 25th.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

HONGKONG POLICE AT HOME.

Members of the Police Reserve who have received invitations to the Hongkong Police "At Home" at the Police Club Ground on Monday, June 12th, are asked to note the postponement of this function as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Lord Kitchener.

EQUIPMENT BOARD—AMENDMENT OF ORDERS.

Tuesday, June 13th.—Only those members of No. 1 Company who have not yet attended will appear before the Board on this date. The Staff will attend, as already ordered.

Wednesday, June 14th.—All details of Nos. 2, 3, 4 and Ambulance Companies and other units (other than Staff and No. 1 Company) will attend on this date.

Section Commanders will warn their men who have not yet attended. The sitting of the Board will terminate on June 14th.

Recruits of No. 3 Platoon will parade under Chief Inspector Mason on Tuesday and Thursday, June 13th and 15th.

Section 13 and 14 and Recruits of No. 4 Company will parade under Chief Inspector Mason on Wednesday, June 14th.

"SPORTS NIGHT."
This has been adjourned to the evening of Wednesday, June 14th, at 8.30 p.m. at the Victoria Theatre.

F.D. JERVIS,
D.B.P. (R).

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PROMOTIONS.

Reference Corps Order No. 1 of 1st June, 1916, No. 1817 Sapper F. Meade to be temporary Lance-Sergeant for the period of his leave.

No. 1897 Pte. F. Murray to be Lance-Corporal, with effect from 31st ult.
The undermentioned members of Signalling Section class "C" having passed an examination in Semaphore Signalling at 10 words per minute are promoted to class "B":—Ptes. No. 1948, B. Pasco, No. 1908 N. S. Jacobs, and No. 1923 Ramsay.

PARADES.

Parades for to-day, nil.

Parades for next week:—

Monday, 12th inst., nil.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. (Kowloon residents) M. G. drill at Kowloon Docks.

5.15 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. (Hongkong residents) M. G. drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units Squad drill at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Highby.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. M. G. drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" Classes, Causeway Bay (if fine), Headquarters (if wet).

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. No. 4 Section Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under Staff-Sergt. Talbot.

Wednesday, 14th inst.:—

7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" Class at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Civil Service Company on Cricket Ground.

6.00 p.m. Scouts Company No. 1 Section Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units except Right Section M. G. Co. Squad drill at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Highby.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" Classes at Causeway Bay (if fine), Headquarters (if wet).

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under Staff-Sergt. Talbot.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. No. 3 Section Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

5.30 p.m. Defaulters drill at Headquarters under Co-Sergt. Major Withell.

5.30 p.m. Recruits Right Section M. G. Co. Squad drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery Gun drill at Gun Club Hill, Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residents fall in 5 p.m. Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. No. 2 Section Musketry Instruction at Headquarters.

Saturday, 17th inst., nil.

Sunday, 18th inst., 10 pounder gun practice.

DETAIL.

On duty 10th inst.—Scouts Company.

On duty 11th inst.—Scouts Company.

On duty 12th inst.—Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer 9th to 15th.—Lieut. Lindsell.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant H.K.V.O.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.O.

DETAIL.

On duty 10th inst.—H.K.V.O.

Next for duty "P" Co.—H.K.V.O.

Orderly Officer.—Lieut. Beswick.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 17TH INST.

Monday, 12th inst., nil.

Tuesday, 13th inst.:—

"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m.

Kowloon and Taihook Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor Staff-Sergt. Talbot. Uniform to be worn.

Wednesday, 14th inst.:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.C. Class of instruction on the road outside the Law Courts at 6.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under instructor Sergt. Mitchelmore. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Thursday, 15th inst.:—

Machine gun Section at Wellington Barracks under instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor Staff-Sergt. Talbot. Uniform to be worn.

Friday, 16th inst.:—

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under instructor Sergt. Mitchelmore. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 17th inst., nil.

STRENGTH.

Pte. R. A. Ramsay having joined is allotted Corps No. 606 and posted to Co. "B" Platoon No. 7, Section No. 12.

G. K. F. BRUTTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS' GREAT STROKE.

OVER 50,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

GREECE AGAIN BLOCKADED.

ITALIANS CRUSH AUSTRIAN ATTACKS.

GERMANS TAKE VAUX FORT RUINS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN LINE PIERCED. RECEPTION OF BRUSILOFF'S SUCCESS.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

The news of General Brusiloff's success has been received with quiet satisfaction. Though details and localities have been withheld it is clear that the Austrian line has been pierced in several places, and as the battle along the 300 miles front is still in its initial stages a catastrophe for a considerable part of the Austrians is anticipated.

From the number of prisoners it is estimated that the Austrian losses during the three days' fighting amount to 100,000. The superiority of the Russian gunfire is shown by the fact that the Austrians in the trenches at many points were too dazed to resist when the Russian infantry attacked.

The Austrians spent the winter in strengthening the defences and often the Russian guns had to destroy 14 rows of very thick wire, compared with nine, the largest number last year.

WHOLE SERIES OF POSITIONS TAKEN.

PRISONERS NOW NUMBER OVER 50,000.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

The Russians carried Lutsk and a whole series of the Austrians' new positions, though powerfully organized. In addition to the 40,000 prisoners already reported captured we took to-day a further 11,000, with 58 officers, and great booty.

ENEMY'S FORTIFIED FRONT SMASHED IN.

RESULTS CONSTITUTE IMPORTANT VICTORY.

PETROGRAD, June 8th.

A *communiqué* confirms the capture of Lutsk and 11,000 prisoners. It adds:—We crossed the rivers Ikva and Styr at several points. Continuing the offensive, we also carried strong enemy positions on the Lower Strypa.

The results of the fighting in Volhynia already constitute an important victory, crowned by the deep smashing in of the enemy's fortified front.

Repeated German attacks south of Smorgon were repulsed.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT ITALIAN DEFENCE. AUSTRIAN MASSES REPEATEDLY HURLED BACK.

Rome, June 8th.

Further fierce fighting on the Italian front is reported in a *communiqué*, which says:—There have been no Italian retreats; on the contrary we have gained ground in several directions in the Orter group.

A battle is raging along the whole of the Sette Comuni front. On Tuesday evening, after intense artillery preparations, repeated attacks were made on the Italian positions south-west and south of Asiago. Desperate fighting throughout the night ended in the defeat of the assaulting columns, but on Wednesday afternoon dense masses of infantry were again repeatedly hurled at the same positions, and were repulsed with enormous losses.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY HOLDS VAUX RUINS. AT COST OF FEARFUL LOSSES.

PARIS, June 8th.

It is semi-officially announced that Fort de Vaux is in ruins, and is now merely an observation post. Its capture cost the enemy fearful losses, and does not bring him any nearer the taking of Verdun.

A SIGNIFICANT DISTINCTION. GREAT DEFENCE OF FORT DE VAUX.

PARIS, June 8th.

The honour conferred on the defender of Fort de Vaux is a distinction usually reserved for Divisional Generals, and it is the first time in the war that the name of an officer responsible for the defence of a particular position has been published in France. This shows that the stand made at Vaux is one of the most remarkable episodes of the war.

KAISER DECORATES CAPTOR. FRENCH FIERCELY COUNTER- ATTACKING.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

A German *communiqué* claims that Fort de Vaux was really captured after the hard fighting on the 2nd inst., but the announcement was deferred as the remnants of the garrison held out in the inaccessible underground rooms till Tuesday evening, when they surrendered.

It says that the Kaiser has decorated the commander of the captors with the Order Pour Merite, and admits that the French are fiercely counter-attacking.

SITUATION UNCHANGED. ENEMY FAIL TO ADVANCE BEYOND FORT.

PARIS, June 8th.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—The Germans have occupied the ruins of Vaux Fort after a week's desperate fighting, but we hold the immediate approaches and the trenches to the right and left of the fort. All the enemy attacks thereon were broken by our fire.

There were intense artillery duels in the regions of Thiaumont, Donauvoort, and Hartmannsweiler.

ATTACKS AT THIAUMONT DEFEATED.

PARIS, June 9th.

The evening *communiqué* says:—On the left of the Meuse the artillery activity was intense in the sector of Hill 304 and in the region of Chattancourt.

The enemy on the right of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, successively attacked west and east of Thiaumont Farm, and were repulsed by artillery and machine-gun fire.

FIERCE BATTLE AROUND YPRES.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

Reports from the Belgian Frontier show that the fighting in the Ypres region is very fierce. The sky above Berc-laere and Zillebeke is visible from Courtrai nightly glowing from the heavy firing, which is incessant day and night. The German wounded are numerous, including many severely wounded. They report that the losses on both sides are large.

NO INFANTRY ACTION ON BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL MINING WORK.

LONDON, June 9th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—The principal activity within the last 24 hours has been between Vimy Ridge and the La Bassée Canal. Six mines were exploded, with the results generally in our favour.

The explosion of a British mine near Hohenzollern Redoubt damaged the enemy trenches. Our snipers shot nine of the garrison.

There was considerable trench-mortar and artillery activity near Souchez.

There was a successful British raid south of the La Bassée Canal last night. The Germans fled, leaving their dead. The situation at Hooge is unchanged. There was no infantry action to-day.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NAVAL BATTLE. GERMAN GOVERNMENT BREAK- ING NEWS GRADUALLY.

AMSTERDAM, June 8th.

Germany officially re-states that the losses in the Naval battle are as follow:—One battleship. One battle-cruiser. Four small cruisers. Five torpedo-boats.

This indicates that the authorities are gradually breaking the news of the very heavy losses to the public, though they are still suppressing much.

ENEMY ADMITS LOSS OF "LUTZOW."

A German official announcement says that the battle-cruiser *Lutzow* and the cruiser *Rostock* sank while proceeding to Harbour.

[The *Lutzow* was laid down in 1912, and was completed in March last year. She was of about 28,000 tons displacement. The *Rostock* was one of the latest light cruisers, of about 5,000 tons.]

GERMAN FLEET CRIPPLED. UNABLE FOR MANY MONTHS TO MAKE BIG EFFORT.

LONDON, June 8th.

The papers are giving prominence to the statement of Mr. Balfour yesterday that the Germans are relatively now far inferior than before the battle. It is believed that neither in the North Sea nor in the Baltic can they for many months make any kind of organised Fleet effort which might have been in their power previously.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER REMINDER TO GREECE.

EXPORT OF COAL PROHIBITED.

LONDON, June 8th.

Orders have been issued at Cardiff prohibiting the export of coal to Greece.

"PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES."

The Foreign Office announces that the attitude of the Greek Government in connection with the surrender of Greek territory to the Bulgarian troops has made it necessary for the Allies to take certain precautionary measures respecting the export of coal and Greek shipping in British ports, with the object of preventing supplies from reaching the enemy. The Allies are considering restrictive measures affecting Greek ports.

MARITIME CIRCLES THUNDER- STRUCK.

ATHENS, June 9th.

Despite the absence of an official communication it is believed that the blockade of the Greek mercantile marine has been enforced since the 7th inst. Maritime circles at the Piræus are thunderstruck at the sudden blow. Official circles are most active, and there have been frequent Ministerial conferences. The Premier was constantly received by the King.

LORD KITCHENER'S FATE. WHAT CAUSED THE DISASTER?

LONDON, June 8th.

Naval officers disbelieve that the *Hampshire* was torpedoed. The weather was too stormy, and the scene of the disaster is always well patrolled.

"HAMPSHIRE" SINKS IN 20 MINUTES.

It is stated at Kirkwall that the *Hampshire* sank in 20 minutes. A number of bodies have been discovered. The body of Lieut.-Col. FitzGerald is expected at Thurso to-day for conveyance southward.

"HAMPSHIRE" SURVIVORS.

It now appears that there are some survivors of H.M.S. *Hampshire*. Relatives of two sailors who were aboard have been notified by the Admiralty of their safety.

WASHED ASHORE ON A RAFT.

It is officially announced that a warrant officer and 11 men from the *Hampshire* were washed ashore on a raft.

"AN OLD AND VALUED FRIEND."

His Majesty the King has telegraphed condolences to Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener. His Majesty says:—"I have lost an old and valued friend, upon whose devotion I ever relied with the utmost confidence."

SYMPATHY FROM THE SUDAN.

The *Sirdar* telegraphed his heartfelt sympathy to Lord Kitchener's family on behalf of the Administration of the Sudan, the Egyptian Army, and the Sudanese, whom Lord Kitchener released from tyranny.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

The papers generally urge that a civilian be appointed as successor to Lord Kitchener. The name of Mr. Lloyd George is most frequently mentioned, while the names of Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Derby have also been discussed.

A report that Field-Marshal Lord French has already been offered the post is not confirmed.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith will probably appoint a member of the House of Commons.

RECIPROCITY AND PREFERENCE.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Imperial Council of Commerce passed, with three dissentients, a resolution urging that arrangements be made at the earliest possible opportunity for reciprocal and preferential trading between the Empire, and between the Empire and our Allies, favourable treatment for neutrals, and restrictions with the enemies, so as to make dumping on the return to pre-war conditions impossible.

Sir A. McRobert said that it would not be wise to legislate on the assumption that our friends and enemies of to-day would be our friends and enemies to-morrow. He suggested that the motion should be modified in that respect.

ALLIED ECONOMIC CON- FERENCE.

LONDON, June 8th.

It is believed that the Hon. Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister of Commerce, will attend the Economic Conference in Paris. It is now announced officially that the Hon. Mr. Foster will represent Canada at the Conference. He has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

PARTIAL DEMOBILISATION IN GREECE.

ATHENS, June 8th.

The Cabinet Council has decided on partial demobilisation. A Decree will be issued immediately, disbanding the 12 senior classes.

COTTON DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Cotton strike was settled in the afternoon, both sides consenting to leave the operative application for a rise in Sir George Asquith for final decision.

HEWING A WAY THROUGH. VIGOROUS SPEECH BY AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Australian Premier, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hughes, in a speech at the Imperial Council of Commerce, paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener, "one of the Empire's greatest sons." The Naval Battle, he said, had decided for all time the issue between the British and German Fleets. He found the British forces in France fit, cheery, ready, and determined to see the thing through. We must see that the Allies were placed in the position of equality as regards munitions, which we were not in to-day. When we had obtained that equality our men were confident they would be able to hew a way through the enemy's ranks. We must work as we had never worked before to secure victory. He believed in the full exercise of the economic weapon. The end of the war would come sooner than we anticipated.

VALUABLE WAR SERVICES.

LONDON, June 8th.

The *Gazette* announces that in recognition of very valuable services in connection with the war Sir Pratap Singh and the Maharajah of Jodhpur have been promoted Hon. Lieut.-Generals and the Rajah of Rutlam Hon. Lieut.-Colonel.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, June 8th.

Major-General Sir F. S. Robb (Military Secretary to the War Minister) has been appointed to succeed Major-General Ruck in charge of the Administration, Eastern Command, and Major-General Sir F. J. Davies has been appointed to the position hitherto held by Major-General Robb.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

LONDON, June 8th.

Sir Ernest Shackleton will accompany the ship from Monte Video for the relief of his companions.

THE MILK THAT DIS- APPEARED.

At the Magistrate's yesterday a Chinese delivery cooler employed by the Dairy Farm was charged with the larceny of three bottles of milk. Apparently a Chinese detective received certain instructions and searched defendant, finding the three bottles of milk in his pockets.

Mr. Smith, of the Dairy Farm, said he had lost a considerable number of empty milk bottles at the Quarry Bay branch. It had been impossible for him to ascertain how the bottles had been lost, but he had been unable to find out how the full bottles had been going out and three of them were found on defendant's person.

Mr. G. N. Orme suggested that the man might have failed to deliver the correct number of bottles at certain houses, and the case was adjourned for further evidence.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The monthly water return shows that the storage in the reservoirs in the City and Hill District Waterworks level at the beginning of June was almost double that at 1st June, 1915, being 603.19 million gallons, as compared with 315.42. The consumption of water during May amounted to 133.90 million gallons by an estimated population of 284,819, as compared with a consumption of 158.91 million gallons by an estimated population of 281,019 in May, 1915. The supply during May of this year was by street fountains to houses connected with the rider mains, whilst in May last year it was by house services.

The storage at the Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir amounted to 221.4 million gallons, as compared with 202.40 at 1st June, 1915. The consumption in Kowloon was 37.27 million gallons by an estimated population of 98,150, as compared with 31.81 by 96,950.

"THE CAUSE OF GOD."

Speaking at the Baptist Union Spring Assembly meetings at Bloomsbury Central Church, Captain J. H. MacDonald, Headquarters Staff, Canadian Chaplain Service, said his only quarrel with the average Englishman who had not been at the front was that he carried too much theological and philosophical dogma about with him. No man could be a good soldier and a profound doctrinaire at the present time.

The last word he heard from Canada was that the President of the Baptist University had given up his presidency for the time being and had become an officer. He had become one of the greatest recruits Eastern Canada ever had. When the war was announced every pulpit in Canada became a recruiting rostrum and every church a recruiting assembly. "After my experience at the front," he added, "I should like to say that who fights for England fights for God, and who dies for England dies for God."

HORRORS OF VERDUN. AN OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS.

All who come from the battlefields of Verdun agree that words are inadequate to depict the fearfulness of the scene, wrote a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent recently. It is certain (he goes on) that never before was there so much horror concentrated in such a small space.

Personal danger, the pain of shell splinters and bullets, the ache of fatigue, the gnawing of hunger and thirst during the battle, the tortures of temporary burial in the mud and snow, all fade away in the minds of the wounded and give place to a more general, but even more violent, recollection of the unbreakable horror of the spectacle—Dantesque visions of piled-up dead, lit by the red flames of burning houses, or the green glare of rockets, or the cold, white shafts of searchlights, deafening explosions, the sounds of shrieks and curses and groans.

An analysis of the Verdun fighters' sensations may be made from the impressions of an infantry captain who was there, and has given his impressions to a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. "Fear," he exclaimed, "I do not know! All I felt during the charges was an extraordinary giddiness. The cannonade, the incessant vibration of everything, absolutely dazed me. I seemed to be turning at lightning speed in an automatic loop-the-loop machine. The awful and continuous noise bit into the nerves and unhinged one."

A MUSIC HALL SONG. Patriotism and mutual emulation enable you to bear it; but for these sentiments we should collapse on the ground, mad or helpless. Under the hurrahs of steel the mind seems to become paralysed. For an hour without stopping the 'Petite Tonkinoise' (an old music hall song).

"I am a professor of philosophy, and am wont to wander into metaphysical speculations. Yet during that engagement, I was obsessed by that melody, and in spite of myself I kept shouting it, while commanding 'Fire!'"

"When the noise stops, when the cannon is silent; then you feel that something is going to happen. But what? You are ready for anything. But you know nothing. The moment is horrible. At such moments I have seen, in any trench, soldiers shudder—soldiers, too, who had proved their bravery; and how they would grasp each other's hands and huddle together like frightened children. This is the terror of phantoms, stronger than any fear of the real. In spite of my own keen critical sense I, too, felt it."

"At night, the battlefield is still more fearsome. Sudden sounds following unexpected illuminations—the lighting up of men and things by searchlights—the rainbow coloured flames which from the sky reveal in a flash an unnatural red, green, or yellow landscape—all these strange optical effects unnerved even the coolest among us."

"Indeed, the battlefield at night is a series of visions of the Apocalypse. It is impossible to get an exact idea of the ensemble. You feel that you are surrounded and enveloped by the unknown. You are among a dance of phantoms. Death haunts you. An atmosphere of terror penetrates the senses and the mind with an imperious anxiety."

TOWN DWELLERS AS SOLDIERS. "Town dwellers are generally more sensitive to these horrors than men of the country. A question of nerves, no doubt. My company is composed of townsmen. The brave Chasseurs whom I command and love have often made my eyes moisten with tenderness. They have a fine contempt for death."

"At Douaumont they sacrificed themselves deliberately. Without hesitation and before their turn, these young heroes sprang into the fray. Alas! at the moment my splendid company had dwindled sadly in numbers. Poor fellows. Well, even they have known the terror of the battlefield. Let me tell you the story."

"The German attack had begun. In a little wood near Vaux we had taken advantage of a fold in the ground and had dug ourselves in. The enemy's searchlights failed to discover us. All day and all the evening the German cannon had bombarded our lines. All around us big shells ploughed the soil and made deep craters. Our improvised trench was untouched."

"About 2 o'clock in the morning the cannonade on our side stopped. I should mention that ever since 5 o'clock in the afternoon my men had neither moved nor spoken in order not to reveal our presence. But that is what shatters the nerves."

CRAWLING PHANTOMS. "The night seemed filled with mysterious life, a life which none could understand. We lost all notion of the meaning of the lights and sounds. My men began to crouch their teeth. The growing mystery everywhere was already getting on their nerves. Some closed their eyes, others gnawed their fists. What torture they were suffering, not to be able to speak!"

"Before us we could discern crawling phantoms. Certainly they must be Germans. We were waiting for them, indeed, with our machine-guns all ready. Our plan was to let the assailants approach, and then fire on them from our shelters."

"But my men could wait no longer. These shadows crawling in this obscurity, lit by mysterious flames, maddened them. Not to understand, not to see, to be as though bound in a cave wrung moans from them. Of a sudden they sprang out of the trench, without my being able to restrain them with an order."

"Out into the night they went to fall on the Germans with their bayonets, and with the yell of wild beasts. They might well have perished to the last man under the fire of the enemy's machine-guns. As it was, nearly all of them returned safe and sound. They came back quieted. They had peeped at last the mystery of the night—the mystery peopled by phantoms and ghastly lights—and had shaken off the battlefield terror which can cause the bravest to shiver."

"During the past 15 years," he writes, "my digestive system generally has been in a healthy and active condition, as promised by the periodical use of Mother's Syrup. I have, however, at times, for some years a great and almost constant sufferer from indigestion and attendant ills, the bouts sometimes lasting for weeks together. The pain and misery I experienced can better be imagined than described, but the worst symptoms were loss of appetite, failure to digest without little food I did eat, pains in the chest and stomach, and the accumulation of mucus in the throat and lungs.

"Naturally, I tried many and various treatments, but as each one proved a failure, I had become so weak and depressed that I was scarcely able to follow my occupation. Luckily I was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, and the first bottle proved so successful in affording me relief I purchased a second bottle. After the second bottle I obtained a cure, but had renewed my strength and energy to such an extent that I feel quite revived.

GERMAN FOOD RIOTS.

VIOLENT SCENES IN BERLIN.

THE HAGUE, May 3rd.

It is learned here that severe rioting took place on May 1st in Berlin. In many of the southern suburbs the word had been given to assemble at eight o'clock in the evening at the Potsdamer Platz for a great demonstration in favour of peace. An enormous police force had, however, been gathered there, and as soon as small groups formed they were dispersed by the police. Many women were ill-treated by the Prussian riflemen. Shrieks and screams were heard from all parts of the square.

It is announced that nine arrests were made, but, in fact, a much larger number of people were detained by the people.—Central News.

GENEVA, May 3rd.

Information received here in regard to the rioting which has taken place in Germany in consequence of the high cost of living shows that the demonstrators have been treated with great brutality by the authorities.

At Leipzig women pillaged the shops, whereupon the police intervened, without effect, until, finding that the demonstrators were treating them with derision, they made use of their arms, with the result that three persons were killed and about seventy wounded.

There were tumultuous riots in Berlin, in the course of which twenty-five persons are reported to have been killed and some 200 injured, but it is generally believed that the figures given are much lower than the actual casualties.—Central News.

AMSTERDAM, May 3rd.

The Berliner Tageblatt, in reference to the scarcity of meat, says: "As things were during the last few weeks, they must in no case continue. The population has for long enough had patience, and has always been worse treated."—Central News.

EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

Recent issues of the German Press throw a good deal of light on the increasing scarcity of supplies in Germany and the effects of the Allies' blockade. For example, the Frankfurter Zeitung of April 19th learns from Budapest that, with a view to increasing the food supply of the country, the importation of foodstuffs into Hungary is to be centrally organized. Probably the German model. Probably the already existing War Products Company (Ltd.), which is already importing rice, cheese, butter, potato-starch meal, herrings, and salted fish, is to be used for the purpose.

A Brandenburg butcher writes to the Korrespondenz-Blatt at Berlin:

Quite extraordinary views seem to obtain among us at Berlin. We are supposed to fatten pigs on 2lb of potatoes daily. That is not enough to fatten a young pig, let alone a pig.

In the Berlin papers I am always reading of great agricultural profits. Here one does not notice anything of them. Only of losses, sales of farms and want of labourers, scarcity of manure, want of fodder, high prices for seed (serradella 100 M. per zentner), and diseases of live stock. One time I used often to deliver to Berlin six or seven cattle ready slaughtered once or twice a week; to-day I receive for my customers 1 1/2 zentners of meat weekly from Berlin. The whole amount is sold out within an hour. Anyone who comes later—and those who do so are in the majority—receives nothing. And so it is with all the butchers here and in the neighbouring places. Neither I with my journeymen and apprentices nor my colleagues have anything to slaughter. Our shops are constantly closed because our customers force our houses. And yet you write in the papers that there is an abundance of meat in the country. We have to cut down our consumption more than the Berliners, who can get all they want for money from the halls and shops; but here nothing is to be had for love or money. Just explain matters to people who are now left alone and have to look after great businesses because the husband is on military service or the sons are in the field. The Berlin women are a hundred times better off than ours. In many places prisoners of war have been placed at our disposal, but they cost more than free workers, because we have to give them lodging, food, and wages. The cost comes to 41 M each man per day.

On April 23rd the Kölnische Zeitung stated:

The German War Committee for coffee, tea, and substitutes announces that 10 per cent of the stocks registered with the committee are to be released for consumption; it being hoped that this will satisfy the most urgent requirements. The maximum quantity, however, supplied to any one customer in the retail trade must not exceed 125 grammes, and the price for tea of good quality must not exceed 4.60 marks per lb.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of April 22nd states that the Austrian Government is considering measures to counteract the speculative practices which have resulted in excessive prices for crude oil. Among the measures contemplated are the fixing of maximum prices and the increase of the quantity of Rumanian crude oil which may be imported free of Customs duty.

The Konfektionsr of April 13th points out that

Difficulties which manufacturers of oil-cloth in Germany have to contend with have become greater than ever of late. For one thing, cloth weighing more than 130 grammes per square metre is not permitted to be used. What is, however, far more important is that linseed oil cannot be obtained even at highest fancy prices. Recently 945 marks had to be paid for 100 kg., which in normal times cost from 50-60 marks. And the same applies to all other indispensable chemicals and dyes. For these reasons manufacturers were compelled to increase their extra charges from 150 to 200 per cent, and even at these prices they cannot continue working for long.

(Continued on next Column.)

PEACE TALK FROM GERMANY.

THE FACTOR OF FOOD.

According to information from a reliable source, writes the Daily Telegraph correspondent on May 9th, the German Government has already given orders to its submarine commanders in accordance with the "concessions" stated in its reply to the American ultimatum. It may be expected that, for a time at least, there will be no such flagrant breaches of naval warfare as the sinking of unarmed passenger ships, although, of course, there is always the possibility of a repetition of such "mistakes" as have occurred in the past.

What is the motive of this apparently strange manoeuvre? It must be looked for along the lines I have indicated in dealing with the real meaning of the German Note to America and the circumstances attending its preparation, including, as they did, lengthy conversations between the Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, and the Kaiser. You now have confirmation from Washington of my statement that those conversations went beyond the submarine war issue in the announcement of the receipt thereof of the communication from Mr. Gerard informing the American Government as to the desire for peace in Berlin.

You may now accept as a fact what I was not absolutely free to state openly at the time, that the Kaiser gave Mr. Gerard to understand he cherished the hope that President Wilson would take some step in the direction of initiating peace negotiations. Behind the demand that America shall exert pressure on England to withdraw the so-called "starvation blockade" there is no reality; that is to say, although the blockade is now fully effective, the German Government knows very well America will take no such action as is suggested. All that section of the Note is intended to cover the opportunity which it is sought to impose on Dr. Wilson to enter upon the path of mediator between the belligerents.

If nothing happens this is the course which affairs, according to my information, will probably take. The new orders to the submarine commanders will be withdrawn, the U boat war will be resumed with full frightfulness, with the almost inevitable consequence of America ranging herself with Germany's enemies. It would then be open to the German Government, baulked in its present effort to bring about a premature peace, to tell its people that, with the world in arms against it, a continuance of the struggle is impossible. This may seem far-fetched, but it is the view held in authoritative circles.

BERLIN'S VIEW OF TERMS.

At this juncture it would seem absurd even to discuss what peace terms are in the minds of the Kaiser and the German Government at the present moment. But I am in a position to state that, as far as the West is concerned, they are now prepared to give up absolutely any claim on France or Belgium. This includes not merely territory, but all those demands for "guarantees" military and economic, of which Herr Bethmann-Hollweg has always spoken in the past. In regard to the East, the old ambitions remain, with the doubtful modification of full autonomy for Poland. Courland they still say they will hold, and to that end a new step is not in preparation. Germany's immediate military plan is to obtain a full armed possession of that province. I learn that the preparations for an attack are well in hand, and an immediate blow may be anticipated against the Russians on that part of the front. There is no intention of aiming at the destruction of the Russian armies—the impossibility of that is fully realised—but merely to obtain possession of the Dvina line. The whole purpose is purely political, as part of the plan now afoot for opening peace negotiations. Besides which, this is the only theatre of war where the German Staff, after the Verdun failure believes it can strike an immediate and effective blow.

Unless something incredible happens there will never be another German offensive in the West. All the reinforcements recently brought to Belgium have already been drawn upon to fill up the gaps caused by the operations—minor, but involving incessant fighting—on the Western front.

To revert to the general situation, it is the shortage of foodstuffs which is now at last the dominant factor in regard to Germany. No one has yet died of starvation; no one, I believe, in spite of the stories which have been circulated, has been shot down in food or peace riots. But there is dire necessity. The German Government knows that the spectre of hunger is approaching, though it is not yet in sight. And it wants to conclude a favourable peace before that spectre lays its bony hand on the country. It is seeking, that conclusion, at a moment when, as it knows, its military power is at a pitch the highest it can ever attain, and retrogression from which is inevitable if the war continues.

As compensation for other deprivations, the Kölnische Zeitung of April 23rd states that, owing to the shortage of tin, fruit preservers have been unable to tin more than a very small proportion of the asparagus crop, and, in consequence, large stocks of fresh asparagus will be available for the population at very cheap prices.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of April 23rd says that the Zentral Einkaufsgesellschaft in Berlin will requisition all supplies of Dutch salted herrings arriving in Germany after April 29th, 1918. Applications for the release of any stocks for consumption will only be considered in the case of Dutch North Sea herrings of last, or Zwider Zee herrings of this year's catch if bought before April 20th and imported before May 4th, 1918.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS.

NEW CONTROL SCHEMES.

The food problem is now occupying more space in the German Press than at any recent time, says the Times, and matters seem to be moving fast towards a radical revision of the existing control and distribution of supplies. Not only is there a lively controversy about the urgent meat difficulties, but the authorities seem to be encouraging discussion of the whole problem.

Much attention has been attracted by a remarkable address delivered by Professor Rubner, head of the Physiological Institute of the University of Berlin, before the Kaiser Wilhelm Society—an Imperial organization founded a few years ago by the Emperor for the encouragement of scientific research. Addressing an audience which included a large number of Ministers and Government officials, Professor Rubner criticized very sharply the whole existing organization. He condemned on physiological grounds the attempt to solve the problem by merely urging everybody to eat less, and he said that the Government had obviously based its calculations upon the belief that the war would be short. Reviewing the complicated series of Government measures, he argued, in effect, that the whole system had been vitiated by the absence of a definite programme drawn up on large lines, and administered on uniform principles. He showed that maximum prices were in most cases established too late, and when prices were already high, that the fodder problem had never been properly faced, and that the method of rationing was such that the necessary privations were not equally distributed. He maintained that Germany has sufficient foodstuffs, but that the organization is inadequate. Professor Rubner concluded as follows:

Rapid remedies are necessary. The efforts to regulate prices must give way as soon as possible to thorough action. The defective organization behind the front is bringing us political injuries and embittering the population, while it fails to guarantee the most suitable employment of our home resources. These resources are at the same time the resources from which we have to feed the Army in the field. Consequently the Army is concerned to a very great degree in the success of our food supply organization to so high a degree, indeed, that we must consider whether the whole food system should not be placed under military control.

The suggestion that the central control should be "military" may be intended to take the wind out of the sails of the Agrarians, who are still protesting against "exaggeration" but Professor Rubner's pronouncement is welcomed by all those who desire the foundation of an "Economic General Staff" and also by the Socialists, who ever since the beginning of the war have been advocating a "comprehensive economic scheme" without regard for "capitalist interests."

THE SHORTAGE OF MEAT.

Meanwhile the Press is full of disquieting statements about the meat problem. It is stated that there is now a real and serious shortage of cattle. The highly syndicated meat trade has encouraged slaughtering during the winter months, and it is officially stated that in some large towns the number of cattle killed is double the normal figure before the war. In view, moreover, of the serious fodder difficulty, farmers have yielded readily to the temptations offered by the meat-canning industry, and there is said to be now a large accumulation of tinned meat. In reply to Government utterances which seek to put the blame on the municipalities, the Berlin authorities have issued a detailed statement showing that for many weeks past the Berlin markets have received nothing like the number of cattle officially guaranteed. And the Association of German Municipalities, in a strongly worded petition to the Imperial Chancellor, says:

All the measures hitherto taken by the Empire to secure supplies, to promote economy, and to effect a just distribution of our foodstuffs have been taken under pressure of the circumstances and considerations of the moment. After our experience, and with a view to preparing for the possibility of a third year of war, it is urgently necessary to lay down a programme in advance for the most important foodstuffs. This programme should extend over the whole harvest year, and be carried out with firmness and determination.

BAVARIA, ENGLAND, AND ITALY.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria, "the conqueror of Warsaw," who was for a long time given a status almost equal to that of Hindenburg, seems some time ago to have drifted quietly back to obscurity at Munich. In conversation last week with a Cologne journalist, he said:

From a military point of view our position is as good as the country can look to the future with the most perfect confidence. But the enemy has not yet been rendered defenceless, and that is why we are not yet at the end of the war. With the German sword in the field, and German confidence at home, the day must come upon which we shall recover our world position, to which belong also our lost colonies. England must be regarded as the instigator of the world conflagration, although it was Russia that actually began the war. Italy wanted to be the cleverest, but has smashed her head against the wall of the Mediterranean position, and in the Adriatic will retire empty-handed.

The remarks about Italy are of some interest, as Prince Leopold is the brother of the King of Bavaria, who becomes Anglophobe and Italophobe in turns, according as the North Sea or the Adriatic seems to offer the best honey of "an outlet" to crown his canal schemes.

Another Army Medical Congress was held last week at Warsaw. The chief German representative, Professor von Schiering, provided some new statistics. He said that 24,000 men were in the service of the Army—three-quarters of them in the field, and

(Continued on next Column.)

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China, Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

Address	From
Alfred, Hongkong Hotel (2)	Singapore
Bank, Barclay, Hongkong	Robert
Bliss, Angelen, Astor Hotel	Manila
Ching, Sweden Coy.	Tientsin
Fairchild, Geo. H., Hongkong	
Hotel	Manila
Fairfax	Singapore
Gordon Tuglis, (or Inglis)	Singapore
Hanlow, 26, Caine Road	Shanghai
Hoyung, o/o Tongyick	
Queen's Road, West	Foochow
Kunshan, o/o Manbing	Hanoi
Longfeng, Hongkong	Tientsin
Longfeng, Hongkong	Saloon
Lopes, Hongkong Hotel	Macao
Peabody's	New York
Referendis	Hainan
Yifeng, Yungfeng Street	Newchwang
Yuantongri	Cingapore

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong.

Address	From
Luizy, o/o Hongkong	Shanghai
Lawson, West Point	Shanghai
Sunghong, 57, Winglock Street	Shanghai
Hong Cheong, Cheonghing	Shanghai
George Lens, U.S.S. Helena	Shanghai
Shanghai ng, Pampanga	Shanghai
Lee-Ingwood, Winglock Street	Shanghai
Tamming	Away
Eng, Leokian	Away
Lohokio, 32, Caine Road	Shanghai
Geo. Selmer, Hongkong Hotel Kobe	

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. Whit Sunday, 11th June, 1918. Holy Communion (7.00 a.m.). Procession and Introit, Veni Creator Spiritus; Kyrie, Adagio; Hymns, 210, 537, 555 and 551; Service, Merbecke, Matins (11 a.m.). Responses, Festal; Venite, Goodness; Psalms, Cooke, Crotch and Cooke; Te Deum; Oakeley in F. Jubilate, Oakeley in G. Hymns, 207, 167 and 553. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evening, 6.30 p.m. Responses, Festal; Psalm, 104; Magnificat, Dupuis (25th morning); Nuno Dimittis, Jones (25th morning); Anthem, "Come Holy Ghost," Atwood; Hymns 154, 155 and 156. N.B.—Psalms 104, verses 1, 7, 20, 21, 24, 26, 31 and 35 in unison; Psalm 145, verses 1, 2, 11, 12 and 31 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 11th June, Whit Sunday. Morning Prayer, at 11 a.m. Responses, Festal; Venite, Goodness; Psalm, 104; Magnificat, Dupuis (25th morning); Nuno Dimittis, Jones (25th morning); Anthem, "Come Holy Ghost," Atwood; Hymns 154, 155 and 156. N.B.—Psalms 104, verses 1, 7, 20, 21, 24, 26, 31 and 35 in unison; Psalm 145, verses 1, 2, 11, 12 and 31 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 11th June. Morning Service, at 11. Hymns, "Our God Our Help," "Come to Our Poor Neighbour's Nigh," "For All the Saints," "For ever with The Lord," Anthem, "What are These?" Subject, "The Illustrations of the Bible." Evening Service, at 6. Hymns, 133, 327 and 382. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. The Peace Church on the Sunday evening in June, at 8.30. All seats free. The services will be taken by the following:

June 11th Rev. H. G. H. Griffith.

June 18th Rev. C. L. Copper Hunt.

June 25th Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.25—No return from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased slightly along the coast from Weihaiwei to Hainan. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines.

A depression covers the China Sea. A typhoon may develop.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.38 inches. Total since 1st January, 47.42 inches, against an average of 27.93 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(N.E. wind, fresh; overcast, rain.)
Formosa Channel	The same as Hongkong.
South coast of China between Hainan and Hongkong	The same as Hongkong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong.

one-quarter at home. There were 3,000 doctors working with the Red Cross, 400 dentists, 1,800 chemists, and 52,000 men in the medical services. The voluntary nursing service employed 72,000 persons in Germany and 22,000 on the lines of communication. There were 238 hospital trains taking wounded and sick back to Germany from the hospitals near the front. They had 26 large steam laundries on the lines of communication, and on the frontier there were 18 large disinfection establishments dealing with 100,000 men a day.

Professor von Dode, writing in an art magazine, expresses the opinion that in the course of the next few years the museums at New York, Boston, Washington, and Chicago will equal or even surpass the great museums of Europe. He says that as a result of the war it is probable that there will be a great exodus of important pictures from private collections, and especially English, collated to America. He characteristically describes this process as the natural result of "the enormous sums of money, accumulated by Americans trafficking with Germany's enemies," and of "the heavy indebtedness in which all the European States, including England, are involved."

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

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must surely be too great for quality to be maintained, tell him you know better.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,403, F. C. Gambrell, 9th June—Melbourne 8th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 EMPING, British str., 5,000, G. L. Smith, 9th June—Melbourne 4th May, General—Order.
 EMPRESS OF ASIA, British str., 8,883, W. Davidson, 9th June—Vancouver 19th May, General—Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
 FOOKING, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 8th June—Mojoi 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,065, A. Sveen, 8th June—Swatow 7th June, Rice—Order.
 KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,124, K. Murakami, 9th June—Osaka Shosen Kaisha, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 KALAN, British str., 1,143, Laver, 8th June—Saigon 4th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 KUEICHO, British str., from Canton, 8th June.
 MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,258, 9th June—Shanghai 6th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 NANTO MARU, Japanese str., 1,387, Nakashi, 8th June—Wakamatsu 1st June, Coal—Order.
 OTAWA MARU, Japanese str., 988, K. Nomura, 8th June—Keelung 5th June, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

June 9th.
 BANRI MARU, Jap. str., for Mojoi.
 BOMBAY MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 CHINGCHOW, British str., for Port Paracel.
 CHOYANG, British str., for Shanghai.
 HAICHING, British str., for Swatow.
 JINYU MARU, Jap. str., for Chingwantao.
 KUNSHAN, British str., for Kobe.
 SHINGON, British str., for Saigon.
 TAIHO MARU, Jap. str., for Newchwang.
 TITAN, British str., for Keelung.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Changsha*, from Melbourne, etc., for Hongkong, Messrs. D. G. Steven and W. Byrne.
 Per *Kaijo Maru*, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Mrs. W. Smith and baby, Mr. W. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Mori, and Mr. H. Fruin.
 Per *Empire*, from Melbourne, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Spier, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Goff, Mr. Fuller, Miss V. Hodges, Mrs. Menitt, Mrs. Cook, and Rev. Mr. P. Pennell.
 Per *Empress of Asia*, from Vancouver, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. W. R. Loveless, Dr. G. A. Windsor, Mr. S. H. Howard, Mr. J. R. McAllison, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pondleton, Mr. B. Frey, Mr. R. Dalton, Mr. Geo. Semler, Mr. R. Weil, Mr. W. H. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Thowles, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Goodman, Mr. S. B. Gorton, Miss E. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carey, Mr. G. Stuchell, Mrs. C. Douglas, Mrs. E. W. Easley, Mr. A. B. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schmidt, Mr. D. R. Holm, Miss E. Nielson, Mrs. F. E. R. Parsons, Master J. Parsons, Mr. A. R. Mattingley, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mr. C. F. Moeck, Mr. A. Watson, Rev. Mr. W. Zumber, Mr. W. Zember, Miss K. Zember, Miss E. Zember, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Huller, Miss S. Culliver, Mr. C. E. Chubb, Mr. H. M. V. Steuter, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Weed, Foote, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gunn, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. T. W. Hill, Mr. C. B. Johnson, Mr. B. Boms, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Newman, Mr. C. D. Emery, Mr. A. Bell, Miss G. L. Shap, Master B. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mr. R. B. Sutton, Mr. F. J. Sevan, Mr. F. T. C. Andros, Mr. F. J. Martineau, Miss G. Lynch, Mr. J. Gonzales, Mr. G. A. J. Muir, Mr. D. Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Captain J. R. Penion, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gardiner, Miss J. Gardiner, Miss P. Benito, Mr. G. C. Fenha-jen, Mr. O. Baldwin, Mrs. A. Baldwin, Master Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. E. R. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alling, Miss A. P. Corring, Mr. and Mrs. Simm, Mr. E. L. Simm, Mr. McEae, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Calkins, Miss J. M. Calkins, Miss H. Seaton, Mr. F. W. Every, Mr. H. Cordiero, Mr. T. Donl-ram, and Mr. Joe May.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 9th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.74	29.77
Temperature	76	74	75
Humidity	87	91	87
Wind Direction	North	ENE	East
Force	2	4	2
Weather	od	od	od
Rain		0.8	

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th — 79

Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th — 73

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 16th to 16th June, 1916

Day	Hour	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		Mean Time	Height	Mean Time	Height
Sun.	10	4.46	4.4	10.48	3.6
		4.10	4.7	10.56	3.4
Mon.	11	5.16	5.3	11.54	2.9
		5.35	5.6	11.54	2.6
Tues.	12	6.48	6.3	12.51	2.1
		6.28	6.7	12.51	1.8
Wed.	13	7.53	7.2	1.48	1.3
		7.13	7.5	1.54	1.0
Thurs.	14	8.55	8.1	2.54	0.6
		8.15	8.4	2.54	0.3
Fri.	15	9.58	9.1	3.54	0.0
		9.18	9.4	3.54	0.0
Satur.	16	10.51	10.0	4.54	0.3

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1".
 nearest Hongkong "1" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "2" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "3" together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPART
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	NAOYA	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	CUTT OF VIENNA	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	KATANI MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	MAILLAN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	JENKIN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	MANILA MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	SAINT BUD	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	TRINIDAD	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	DAIEN MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	CHINA	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	NITRO MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	KUTANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	LIPODAS	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	CHUTANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	WONG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	SINKANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	NANSAN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	YUKIYU	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	PAUL LECAT	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	NELSON	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	NANKIN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	HOIHOW	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	CHENGTE	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	HAITAN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	HAICHING	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	SOBYU MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	YUENANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	TAKING	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	YUKIYU MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	TULIOW	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	YUENANG MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	KUNSHAN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	LAISAN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	CHITLOU MARU	Jap. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	LOKANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	SUKIANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	TAKANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	KASHING	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	HUNAN	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	HIRANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO	MAURANG	Brit. str.	10th inst.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	Saturday, 10th June	4 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENANG"	Saturday, 10th June	3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUNSHAN"	Saturday, 10th June	3 p.m.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 11th June	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Tuesday, 13th June	5 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUNSHAN"	Wednesday, 14th June	5 p.m.
KOBE and MOJI	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 14th June	5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 14th June	5 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOUKSANG"	Thursday, 15th June	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 16th June	5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 16th June	5 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 17th June	5 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The steamers "KUNSHAN," "NAMSANG," "HINSANG," and "FOUKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning to Hongkong (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 33 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATUNG," "KUNSHAN," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yantze River, Choochow, Tientsin, Dairen, Wailow.
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1915



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"MONTAGLE" 28 JUNE "MONTAGLE" 30 AUG.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 18 JULY "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 6 SEPT.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 25 JULY

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SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO

SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO

SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & COLOMBO

VESSELS EXPECTED.

The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

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THE Steamship

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Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 16th June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s "KALANG" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per a.s. "NAGOYA," due in London about the 2nd Aug., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

B. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1916.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT BEDE," On or about 3rd July.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE," On or about 15th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

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Hongkong, 6th June, 1916.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "JESERIC" About 15th June.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF VIENNA" ... On 18th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

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GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SAIGON ... "HUMAN" ... On 10th June, Noon.
SAIGON ... "KASHING" ... On 10th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 11th June, D'light.
SWATOW ... "CHENG" ... On 11th June, D'light.
HAIPHONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 13th June, 10 A.M.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO and ... "HOIHOW" ... On 13th June, Noon.
NEWCHOWANG ... "TAMING" ... On 13th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBU and ILOILO ... "SINKIANG" ... On 13th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 13th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
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SS. "ARVIL," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.**

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 13th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 20th June, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.****REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN**

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 5,013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd June.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKEING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NYANZA	June 29	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
SOMALI	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
NORE	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
MALTA	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer		

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong About
NELLORE	THURSDAY, 22nd June
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 16th July
NORE	SATURDAY, 29th July

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID, CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'FOON about	Due at Marseilles, if calling about	Due at London about
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to **E. V. D. PARK,** Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.****PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—****SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DEPARTURE	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ KATORI MARU Capt. Kato	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tadoue	21,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	11,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
	\$ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANGA, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 14th June, at 4 P.M.
	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGOR	\$ CEYLON MARU Capt. Tada	10,000	FRIDAY, 16th June
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Ogura	8,800	TUESDAY, 13th June
SHANGHAI and KOBE	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 15th June
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	\$ TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,800	SUNDAY, 11th June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ MISHIMA MARU Capt. E. Wada	15,000	THURSDAY, 15th June, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650	To London 2nd Single Yen 430
Return " 975	Return " 650
To London, via New York	257.20
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	255.10.0
To Sydney, 1st Single 240	1st Return 230
To Melbourne, 1st Single 247	1st Return 237.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return 1150	To Kobe 1st Return 1135
2nd " 900	2nd " 882

ROUND-THE-WORLD, TOUR No. 1 £1128. TOUR No. 2 £1117.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

B. MORI, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE Nos. 291 and 191.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.**

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* DAIREN MARU	9,000 — 12 knots	SUN., 18th June Noon.
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SATUR., 8th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	17,500 — 14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
* JINYO MARU	8,000 — 13 knots	WED., 16th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug Noon.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. BOUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN, PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Sails.
KIYO MARU ... 17,500 — 14 knots ... TUESDAY, 11th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building. (213)
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FOBTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FOBTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... PAUL LECAT ... On or about 17th June.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transshipment) ... MAGELLAN ... On or about 27th June.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

* "MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOUBABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.
"NITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 11th June, at Noon.
\$ "BOHEU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 9 A.M.
† Proceeding to Amoy and Takao.
‡ Proceeding to Tamsui and Keelung.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.**

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	10th June	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are fitted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans & a duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
AGENTS

